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CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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Appointed by the Executive of the State, under 'An Act relating to the People of Colour in this State.'

CHARLES HOWARD, WILLIAM R. STUART, FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY was holden in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, on Thursday, February 3d, 1842. Although the evening was very unfavourable, the meeting was well attended, most of the distinguished members of both branches of the Legislature being present. An increased interest in the cause is manifested by the members from every section of the state, and we believe it is more clearly than ever recognised as a matter of state policy.

The following record of the proceedings of the meeting is copied from the Baltimore American :

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AMERICAN.

ANNAPOLIS, February 3, 1842.

In obedience to public notice this Society held its annual meeting in the Senate Chamber this evening.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair, and called the meeting to order. Prayer was then made by the Rev. R. EMORY. The Rev. J. H. KENNARD acted as Secretary.

J. H. NICHOLSON, Esq. read the report of the last meeting.

The following resolutions were then presented by MR. LATROBE.

'Resolved, That in the establishment of a colony at Cape Palmas, the State Society has carried out the policy of Maryland, as prescribed in the

act of 1831; and has provided for the coloured emigrants from this State a home, where they may enjoy that political freedom and social equality, which it is vain and idle to believe they can ever obtain on this side of the Atlantic.

'Resolved, That colonization presents a common ground upon which all the citizens of Maryland may unite on account of its tendencies to facilitate and promote the removal of a population which is in the midst of us, but not of us; and whose removal it is believed will promote the happiness and prosperity of all parties.'

Mr. L. advocated the adoption of these resolutions in a few concise and appropriate remarks; and adverted to insinuations that had been promulgated respecting the inefficiency of the Society to carry out the great purposes for which it was designed, and made a fervent appeal on behalf of the Society, for a continuance of the favour and approbation of the state. The resolutions were then adopted.

DR. JAMES HALL then offered the following resolutions.

'Resolved, That a regular commercial intercourse between the colony of Maryland in Liberia and this state, is considered as most important to remove those prejudices to emigration which it has been the studious effort of the enemies of colonization to instill into the minds of the free coloured people; and that the Society regard with great interest the efforts made by the Board of Managers to procure the Cape Palmas packet, and trust that before long they may be able to accomplish this most desirable object.

'Resolved, That in the establishment of the colony at Cape Palmas, the Maryland State Colonization Society, and through them, the people of this state, have pledged themselves to continue to afford to the inhabitants of the colony their continued aid, until they shall have attained such moral and political improvement, and numerical strength, as will enable them to protect and support themselves.'

Mr. H. in reference to the first resolution, enumerated the benefits, social, moral, political and pecuniary, that were to be derived by the establishment of a line of packets; and gave a very interesting history, from personal observation, of the commencement, progress and promise of the Maryland colony, on the coast of Africa. The resolutions were adopted.

J. L. CAREY, Esq. offered the following resolution, which he prefaced by a few appropriate remarks, and it was then adopted.

'Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the religious and temperance principles upon which the Report shews that the Board have heretofore governed the colony; and they join with the Board in attributing the success that has attended the colony to the prevalence of these principles in it.'

Rev. J. H. KENNARD offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

'Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the clergy, who, on the last 4th of July, took up collections in aid of colonization; and that the Society recognize in the aid that was then afforded, the ability of the religious congregations of the state, by annual collections, materially to promote and sustain the cause.

'Resolved, That the clergy throughout the state be earnestly requested to repeat the efforts in behalf of the Society, on or about the ensuing 4th of July.'

The Rev. J. GUEST then pronounced the benediction, and the Society adjourned.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

It is again the grateful duty of the Board of Managers to express their profound acknowledgments for the favour, which, during another year, it has pleased the Almighty to vouchsafe to the colony of Maryland in Liberia.

On the 20th December ult. the Brig Harriet sailed from Baltimore with thirty emigrants and supplies, for Cape Palmas. The day after, intelligence was received from Somerset county that there were forty coloured persons there who were ready to embark. Had the Board been advised of this in due season, the last expedition would have numbered seventy emigrants, which the Harriet could have taken without inconvenience, and at a very small additional expense.

The intelligence from the colony during the past year has, generally, been very satisfactory.

The health of the colonists, as shewn by the report of births and deaths for twelve months, would be considered remarkable in any quarter of the world. In a population exceeding five hundred, the deaths were but nine, or less than two per cent., while there were seventeen births.

This statement is made from the official report of Dr. S. Ford McGill, the colonial physician, a coloured man, the son of an emigrant from Baltimore, educated at the north for the situation that he now occupies with so much credit and usefulness.

In the early periods of colonization in Africa the emigrants suffered, no doubt, from exposure, ignorance of the proper mode of treating the diseases of the climate, and want of medical attendance. Now, however, with comfortable shelter, medical experience, and a good physician at hand, an emigrant may remove from America to Africa with less risk than attends ninety-nine out of an hundred of the citizens of this country, who annually seek new homes west of the Alleghanies.

With a single exception, the conduct of the colonists has been marked by obedience to the laws: and even in the case in which it was otherwise, the humble submission of the offenders corroborated in the end the authority of the government.

It was the wish of the Board in founding the colony to make agriculture the prevailing occupation of all classes, and this has, to a considerable extent, been accomplished; though the demand for the labour of the colonists at the large missionary establishments has drawn the attention of the colonists from their farms more than was expected. The views of the Board, however, in this respect, remain unchanged, and the instructions sent to the agent require him to promote by all means in his power an agricultural spirit among the people.

Cotton has been raised successfully, though as yet upon a small scale. It has been, however, spun, knit, and worn by the colonists.

The sugar-cane has succeeded well, and with the aid of a mill built in the colony several barrels of syrup were manufactured during the past year. Preparations have been made to produce sugar in the coming year.

The coffee tree thrives at Cape Palmas, and it is hoped that coffee will be made an article of export and become a valuable staple.

At the end of seven years, the Board can speak confidently of the temperance principle, which they made a fundamental law of the colony when it was established; and they firmly believe that, under Providence, the remarkable success that has attended the settlement, a success to which

history affords no parallel, the harmony that has existed with the natives, and the general comparative prosperity, are to be attributed to the strict observance of the colonial laws in this particular. By none can the importance of the temperance principle be more highly appreciated than it is by the emigrants themselves.

The advantages of the geographical position of Cape Palmas are more and more perceptible every year: and as the legitimate trade on the coast of Africa increases, the situation of the colony in a commercial point of view becomes more and more important.

As the point where the African coast changes its general direction from south-west to the north of east, Cape Palmas is, of all other places, the place of rendezvous for any armed force which may be stationed in these seas. It is nearly central between the mouths of the Niger, and the mouths of the Senegal and Gambia. It is on the direct route from Europe and this country to the former river, and is a point made by all vessels bound for the great Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is hoped that it may, for these reasons, participate in the aid afforded incidentally to colonization by the general government in its efforts to suppress the slave trade.

The erection of a light-house at Cape Palmas has often been suggested by the traders on the coast, and a subscription for the purpose has been offered by many of them. It is believed that before long this will be accomplished.

During the last year the United States' ship-of-war Cyane, Captain Latimer, visited Cape Palmas, and Captain Latimer's account of the colony, transmitted to the navy department, furnishes the evidence of an impartial and intelligent eye-witness of the prosperity of the colony.

The population of the colony at this time is about five hundred and fifty, exclusive of the missions. All the emigrants are comfortably settled in homes of their own, and are engaged in occupations that furnish them with support. Nearly all are more or less engaged in agriculture, which is the exclusive employment of many of them. There are a number of mechanics, some of whom were such before they left this country, and others have been made such by the exigencies of their new situation.

There is at Cape Palmas, one uniformed company of artillery, and another of infantry, and the colonists who do not belong to either of these, are enrolled in the general militia. The whole are well armed.

The last despatches from Cape Palmas announced, very much to the regret of the Board, the wish of the present Governor, J. B. Russwurm, to resign the situation which he has held for the last five years with so much credit to himself and usefulness to the Society. The Board have declined for the present to accept Mr. Russwurm's resignation, for considerations which they have urged upon him, and which they believe will induce him to retain his place as Governor for another year.

The Board have been fully justified by experience in the policy which five years since led them to appoint a coloured man their agent in Africa and the Governor of their colony. Indeed, those who at first doubted the prudence of the course pursued by the Board have since followed their example, and a coloured man is now Governor at Monrovia, as well as at Cape Palmas. All the officers, of all grades at Cape Palmas, are coloured persons.

The relations of the colonists with the natives are peaceful. It is the determination of the Board of Managers that they shall remain so, if peace can be preserved by a conciliatory policy, and by avoiding all causes of difference and collision.

A colony has therefore been formed capable of self-support, self-government, and self-defence—and at an expense which, in comparison with the

result, is trifling indeed. It is in no spirit of self-glorification, but as a simple statement of a fact, that the Board say, that no record of similar success, in the same time or at the same cost, is to be found in the history of colonization as far back as it can be traced.

The next great question is, as to the result which the scheme of colonization, thus far successful, is to produce. The mere establishment of a colony of free coloured people from the state of Maryland on the coast of Africa, although a matter of curious interest, was not sufficient to justify the outlay and labour necessary to accomplish it. Such was not the purpose of the Society nor of the people of Maryland when they embarked in the undertaking. It was in ulterior results that colonization, as originally advocated, found its interest.

It was early seen that, with the increase of the free coloured population, there grew into existence a class of people, who were in the midst of us, but not of us: and who, prevented by colour from becoming one people with us, could never hope for social or political equality with the whites, while they remained in this country. On this subject all history was full of admonition. In what more solemn shape indeed could a warning be given than in the recent riots in the non-slaveholding state of Ohio.

Colonization, as known here, was therefore devised to promote the removal of the free people of colour of the United States, with their own consent, to Africa. And it was this removal, the ulterior aim of colonization, that imparted to the scheme its interest. It was this which caused the early advocates of it to abide disappointment patiently. It was this, which, after the practicability of founding a colony had been proved by the American Colonization Society, justified the people of Maryland in founding one of their own. It was this which induced the Legislature to pass the act of 1831; and to accomplish this, has the State Society thus far been assiduously labouring.

It has been said, most erroneously, that the Colonization Society was to transport all the free people of colour of the state to Africa for the \$10,000 per annum paid under the act above mentioned. This sum would be wholly insufficient for the purpose. But this sum, added to the collections made from benevolent individuals, has been sufficient to found a colony, which but for evil, and, unfortunately, controlling influences, would, at this day, have been considered by the free coloured man of Maryland as attractive to him, as America is now to the foreigner who seeks our shores—and the same cause operating to produce the same effect, as rapid an emigration would, save for the evil influences alluded to, at this day have been going on from the United States to Africa, as is now taking place from England, Ireland, Germany, &c., to America.

In 1832, an expedition of one hundred and fifty emigrants was gotten up, in a few weeks, in a single county of the state; and the unbiassed judgment of the free coloured people was at this time most favourable to emigration. But not long afterwards modern abolition became active and efficient, and to its influences is to be attributed the indisposition to emigrate that has since been manifested. This has been so fully stated in former Reports that it is unnecessary to go again into particulars.

The abolition doctrine addressed to the free coloured people is, to remain in this country until they obtain social and political equality, which is promised to them as the result of their refusal to emigrate. It is faith in this delusive promise which checks the progress of colonization.

It is not intended to review the proceedings of the abolitionists. Their consequences are universally admitted in all the slave-holding states. They have not only failed utterly to ameliorate the condition of the

coloured population, but they have made it necessary for masters, in self-defence, to curtail the privileges of their slaves: and they have created a feeling between the whites and the free coloured people which must have opened the eyes of both, by this time, to the fact, that in the same land it is in vain for them to expect to live in peace and equality together.

Whether the result is brought about by legislative action, or by the feeling of the community, operating in a thousand ways—and none the less effectually because it has no expression on the statute book—colonization holds, that the time when the whites and the free coloured people must separate, must come. The result may be retarded, or hastened, by circumstances—but come it must—and what colonization has accomplished has been the preparation of an outlet for emigration against the time when the free coloured man himself will admit that there is no alternative but removal.

No stronger illustration of what must one day happen can be afforded, than is presented by the experience of a single district in the city of Baltimore. A few years ago, the labour about Fell's Point and the shipping was performed mostly by free coloured men. Now there are but few, comparatively, to be seen there. In their place is a German population, which has gradually, but thoroughly, elbowed them away—and long as Baltimore may exist as a city, the labour on Fell's Point will be white labour. The same result will take place every where. As the white man, holding the political power, jostles the other in the avenues of employment, the latter must go to the wall. In the chief city of the non-slave-holding state of New York even, a coloured man cannot obtain a license to drive a hack or a dray; and yet it is in New York that the presses of abolition have been the loudest and the longest in their outpourings.

Now although Maryland has no law like that which has just been referred to, yet there can be no doubt as to the policy by which she has been governed for the last twenty years: and now, should she even follow the example set to her at the north, and close any of the avenues of labour, she will at all events be able to urge in her justification, that she bore the evil long and patiently, until, without stint as to cost, she had provided a place to which the free coloured people of the state might emigrate—to enjoy under a well ordered and free government the blessing of social and political equality. **AND THIS SHE HAS ACCOMPLISHED BY MEANS OF COLONIZATION.**

There are perhaps some who believe, that the free coloured people are already so numerous, that their removal, in any reasonable period, or at any cost within the means of the state, is wholly impracticable. Nothing can be more mistaken than this view of the subject. The free coloured population of Maryland we must recollect is 62,020. Now we have but to look at some statistics of emigration, for a single year, to understand the subject at a glance.

The voluntary emigration from England, Ireland, and Scotland, during 1840, to all countries, was 83,746—and all these emigrants paid their own expenses and went of their own accord, to better their condition. Of the whole number, 67,458 came to America—15,775 went to New Holland, and 513 to Africa. Where they had one inducement to emigrate, the free coloured man of Maryland has ten. This voluntary emigration from England demonstrates the practicability of colonization. Establish a prosperous colony, create an intercourse between it and this country, and circumstances which are operating here will do the rest. The colony has been established, the intercourse is growing up, and the circumstances are producing their effects.

The plan of emigration to Trinidad and Guiana has been tried and pro-

nounced a failure by most of the coloured people who have gone there. Those who have taken means with them have made fewer complaints than those who went there relying upon their labour; but the general impression seems to be among them all, that there was far more of self-interest than philanthropy in the efforts made to induce emigration to these colonies of England. Canada, if recent accounts be true, does not consider the coloured emigrants more valuable accessions than the non-slave-holding states of the Union; and there is no reasonable prospect therefore of an outlet in that direction; and the far west of our continent is the already appropriated home of the descendants of the pilgrims. To what other place can the free man of colour look for a home therefore, when the hour of departure comes, than Africa. One has been prepared there for him already. And it is folly and madness for him to despise it: for the day will come when it will be the triumph of colonization that it has prepared a home in the land of his forefathers for the free coloured emigrant from America.

We have spoken of the policy and feeling of Maryland. Within the last eight months, two Conventions of her citizens have been held on the subject of the coloured population. The first was held in Baltimore in June, and was composed of the friends of colonization. The last, a Convention representing the slave-holders of Maryland, has just closed its session at Annapolis.

The Convention of the friends of colonization was called in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last annual meeting at Annapolis. It was fully attended, and every county in the state sent delegates. The purposes of colonization, as herein briefly stated, were avowed and discussed, and the value and importance of the plan was recognized on all sides. The following resolutions were adopted, as embodying the opinions and the principles of action of the colonizationists of Maryland; and, of the truth of the warning given in the last, circumstances, since occurring, have certainly afforded ample corroboration.

"1. *Resolved*, That this Convention look to the removal of the free coloured people and manumitted slaves of Maryland with their own consent to Africa, as the legitimate object of the colonization system.

"2. *Resolved*, That the idea that the coloured people will ever obtain social and political equality in this state is wild and mischievous; and by creating among them hopes that can never be realized, is at war with their own happiness and improvement.

"3. *Resolved*, That while it most earnestly hoped that the free coloured people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be consulted by their emigration from this state; and while this Convention would deprecate any departure from the principle which makes colonization dependant upon the voluntary action of the free coloured people themselves,—yet, if regardless of what has been done to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Maryland, in the hope of enjoying here an equality of social and political rights—they ought to be solemnly warned, that in the opinion of this Convention, the day must arrive, when circumstances that cannot then be controlled, and which are now maturing—will deprive them of the freedom of choice, and leave them no alternative but removal."

The Convention of slave-holders, after a session of several days, adopted various resolutions embodying what they held to be required for the protection of their peculiar interests. These resolutions, accompanied by a memorial from the Convention, have been presented to the Legislature now in session; but no action has been had upon them up to the date of this Report.

Among the measures suggested by the Colonization Convention, none excited more interest than the establishment of a regular packet between Baltimore and Cape Palmas, and the Board of Managers have been diligently engaged in making collections for the purpose of building or buying a suitable vessel. It is believed, that notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, enough money will be raised to enable the Board to send out the fall expedition of the present year in a vessel of their own.

The colony having been founded, it is now the principal object of the Board to establish a regular intercourse between this state and Maryland in Liberia, as the best means of overcoming the prejudice that exists in the minds of the free coloured people to emigration—where this arises from ignorance and misrepresentation—using indeed for the purpose the same means which, in the case of the patriarch of old, were alone sufficient to overcome his incredulity as to the prosperity of his descendants in Egypt.

The Board are satisfied from their experience that the packet will not only enable them to carry out the emigrants from the state at regular intervals in a vessel manned by citizens of Liberia, but that it will materially assist in the trade, which has for some time past been gradually increasing, until it has materially aided in defraying the expenses incident to the colony. The Board believe that the colony in a few years will be wholly independent of aid from this country,—capable to defray the cost of its civil list—military defences, and internal improvements; and that nothing will aid in bringing about this desirable event more effectually than the Cape Palmas packet.

Appended to this Report is the balance sheet of the Society's operations from the commencement of the Society—from which it will be seen, that there has been contributed by individuals; and by the gain on the trade of the Society, the sum of \$39,235 09 to promote the objects which the state had in view when it passed the law of 1831.

Since the last Annual Report the Board have been so fortunate as to secure the services of Dr. James Hall, as their general agent. Dr. Hall is well known by reputation as the founder of the colony and its Governor for the first two years of its existence. He is well and intimately acquainted with the trade of the Western Coast, the habits and customs of the natives, and the disposition of the colonists; and he therefore brings to the performance of his duties important qualifications which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find united in another individual. On Dr. Hall devolves also the editing of the Colonization Journal.

There remains a subject to be noticed in this Report, which the Board approach with reluctance and regret, but which it is necessary to explain fully, that the friends of colonization in the state may know the manner in which those to whom they delegate power perform their duties. It relates to a difference which has arisen between the Board and two of the Missionary Societies having missions at Cape Palmas. To its more perfect understanding it is necessary that the Board should go into some detail of their policy and views regarding the religious character and influences of the colony.

The Board look upon colonization, in its results, as a great missionary scheme, as well as one of deep political interest, by which a nation of christian men is to be introduced into a continent of barbarians, and along with it the blessings of the gospel and the arts and learning of civilization; and they feel themselves especially called upon to prevent in Africa a repetition of the experience of America in the cases where civilization pressed upon the savage.

It is hoped that, as the natives, by becoming civilized and being taught christianity, are elevated to the rank of the colonists in these respects, an amalgamation will take place between them as descendants of a common ancestry.

But not only in this, which may be termed the missionary view of the subject, have the Board desired to see a religious character given to their colony, but, looking at the matter politically, they have felt that the laws of the colony would be obeyed, peace with the natives secured, and the general and individual prosperity promoted and guaranteed, all the better by the prevalence of piety among the people.

It would be idle to pretend, that the emigrants who leave this country for the colony are all of them fitted to be the founders of a nation. Many of them are newly emancipated slaves, many are free coloured people who have gone like rolling stones for change sake, and but comparatively few of the whole number, had more than the most simple rudiments of education when they embarked for Cape Palmas. Many indeed, left this country from a firm conviction that here was not their appropriate home; that sooner or later they must seek new abiding places, and, counting the cost, they hesitated not to seek a new home beyond the Atlantic. Still, take the emigrants as a whole, they would have appeared ill-suited to the task which they have, under Divine protection, accomplished: and the fact that they have established a well ordered government, blessed with peace, and, speaking comparatively, remarkable prosperity, is a consoling testimony that His favor is upon the enterprize which these weak hands have gone forth from us to promote.

With these views, it is therefore with very great satisfaction, that the Board feel justified in saying that the colony is a religious community, nearly all of whose citizens of a suitable age are communicants of a christian church. And on a recent occasion, when it was asked, at a public meeting in Baltimore, of a person who had been a resident at Cape Palmas, and who was personally acquainted with nearly all the colonists, "How many church members are there in the colony?" The answer was, "that it was far easier to enumerate those who were *not* church members, as they were but few in number, and he believed he knew them all."

As may be readily supposed from what is here said, the Board have always encouraged the establishment of missions at their settlement, and one of their first acts after the colony was founded was to offer to all religious denominations every facility for missionary labour,—and now there are four christian churches represented by their missionaries in the colony, that is to say, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Baptist—and the Harriet has just taken out two Catholic priests and a lay-assistant to found a mission of that church in the settlement.

The above missions are enumerated in the order in which they were founded. The Episcopal mission is however, the largest; and while its main object is the civilization and christianizing of the heathen, yet it still extends its labours to the colonists, to whom it offers both education and religious instruction. The Presbyterian mission confines itself exclusively to the natives, and the Methodist and Baptist to the colonists. The Catholic mission, it is stated, is intended to afford to the Catholics of the colony the opportunity of attending the observances of their church, which they have heretofore wanted.

If the Board have succeeded in expressing their opinion and action upon the subject of religion in the colony, and the influence of the colony, as a body of christian men, upon the natives, it will be understood how deeply grieved they are to find that any subject of difference and discussion should

have arisen between any of the missionaries and themselves. It was the purpose of the Board to have said nothing of this difference,—but, as it has been mentioned in the newspapers to the north, and elsewhere, publicly, it is proper to mention it here.

The 32d section of the ordinance for the temporary government of Maryland in Liberia, makes all *residents* in the colony, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, liable to do military duty. From the operation of this law, which, in its terms, has no exceptions, the Board, *ex-gratia*, have exempted all white persons connected with the missions. But as the Presbyterian and Episcopal missions have prospered and increased, they have collected native pupils into boarding schools, within the above ages, and native teachers from other parts of the coast, for whom they have claimed the same exemption that white missionaries and lay agents enjoy. The claims of both are placed upon the ground, that the principles upon which their missions are established do not permit persons connected with them to bear arms,—and that it would deprive the missionaries of their influence with the natives, if it was believed that their teachers and pupils were liable to be called upon at any time to act in arms against them. And further, that in the United States the exemption claimed was freely granted; and again, that the demand for military service was never anticipated when the mission was founded. The representatives of both these missions frankly avow, that in no possible contingency, even if the alternative was the extirpation of the colony, could the missionaries, consistently, either take arms to defend it against native aggression, or advise the colonists in the use of them,—although they say, that the aid which they could afford, as mediators between the natives and colonists, in the event of collisions between them, would be more important than any accession of physical strength to be obtained by enforcing the 32d section of the ordinance; and that their influence as mediators would be in proportion to the belief of the natives, founded on the fact, that the missions and the colony were totally distinct.

To these views the Board have been obliged to reply, that the ordinance was in force before the missions were established—that the scant population of the colony, in the midst of barbarous tribes, for the present at least would not justify them in extending the exemptions from military duty beyond the white men at the mission—that they could not delegate to the missionaries the right to say who should, by becoming a member of a mission family, enjoy such protection as the colony could afford, without being obliged to defend the government under which he lived,—that if the mission boarding schools increased as they had done, there would soon be a body of civilized natives in the colony better instructed, perhaps, than even the colonists, who, owing no obligation to the government, nor to the barbarous laws of their own native kings, would have no temporal superiors but the missionaries themselves; and who would have been brought up by the missionaries without one object of common interest with the colonists with whom it was the Board's object to unite them—that the result would be an *imperium in imperio*, with all the evils attending such a state of things,—that whether the operation of the 32d section of the ordinance at the missions would add any thing to the physical strength of the colony or not, would depend upon the number of the pupils bearing arms; but whether it did or did not add to the physical strength of the colony, the ground on which it was sought to be avoided was of itself a sufficient reason for the Board's action in enforcing it—for the State Society never for a single moment could recognize the principle, which made the missionaries the mediators between the natives and colonists—as this was in effect to make them superior to both; nor could they favour any measures, the possible tendency of

which might be to transfer any portion of political power from the government house at Cape Palmas to the missionary establishments in its vicinity.

It was not hastily that the Board came to these conclusions, and at last they did so with much regret; for they had for years been acting in the hope, that the natives so identified christianity, colonization and civilization, because, in point of fact, all three came together to their shores, that each reflected upon the others, in the native eye, the bright colours that were peculiar to it.

The Board still hope that the difference here mentioned may be satisfactorily arranged with the missionaries of the two churches, whose connection with the natives, exclusive on the part of one of them, has given rise to it; and that it may be ultimately conceded that the enrolment of the native scholars, who, it is not said, make these objections themselves, is consistent with the acquisition of christian knowledge and in accordance with a christian life. Were native aggression to threaten a missionary's person or property, the colonists from this country would resist it unto death; and the history of missions exhibits instances, in which not even the pious purposes of the holy men engaged in them have shielded them from barbarian outrage. The colonists of Port Cresson, which settlement was founded on the principles of the society of Friends, were, but a few years since, attacked and massacred by the natives; and but for the sturdy valor with which a coloured Methodist missionary at Heddington, in the Monrovia colony, successfully stood to his arms, in defence of the mission house against the whole force of the powerful native chief Gotorrah, a christian minister and a portion of his flock would have been destroyed. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the two missions in question may be able to reconcile it to their sense of duty to remain in the colony, even though their pupils of proper age are required to attend the weekly parade of the ununiformed militia: in doing so, the Board sincerely believe, that they will be doing no more than obeying the law, which commands the rendering to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's.

The Board have occupied thus much of their Annual Report with this subject, because they are unwilling that their determination to enforce the law in question, should be supposed to proceed from any hostility to missionary labour, or to the two missions referred to or either of them. On the contrary, there are but few things indeed that the Board would not readily do to retain these missions in the colony.

In concluding their Report, the Board of Managers would reiterate the opinion already often expressed by them, that colonization affords the only outlet for the free coloured population; that this population will voluntarily remove, as Africa is made attractive to them by the prosperity of the colonies planted there, and circumstances press upon them, as they will do, the conviction, that this is not their appropriate home; that if the progress of emigration has been slow heretofore, yet a great change in the home and destiny of a people cannot be expected to proceed otherwise in the beginning—and that a perseverance in what has heretofore been the policy of the state in regard to colonization will enable it to fulfil all the most sanguine expectations of its founders and friends.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

BALANCE SHEET, 1841.

DR.

Maryland State Colonization Society.

CR.

Orion Expedition,	\$ 3,230 89	George Hoffman,	\$ 120 00
Rev. Wm. McKenny,	93 96½	State Appropriation, 1827,	930 00
Lafayette Expedition,	345 70	John Hoffman,	100 00
Sarah and Priscilla,	661 26½	Profit and Loss,	22,572 62
Brig Bourne,	1,096 07	State Colonization Tax,	3,796 11
American Board of Com'rs of		John D. Toy,	298 14
Foreign Missions.	1 45	Baltimore Expedition,	76 18
African Civil List,	20,337 73	Jacob Hiss,	21 00
Personal property in Africa,	5,169 79	Stephen Smith,	173 68
Bills Receivable,	508 18	Benjamin Alleyne,	14 95
Peter Hoffman,	422 95	Colonial Currency,	1,400 00
Purchase of Territory in Af-		Thomas Gross,	5 00
rica,	2,054 93	J. & J. Williams,	21 25
Colonial Store,	3,421 81	Charles, in Liberia,	20 00
Ann Expedition,	2,757 11½	Columbia Expedition,	248 88
Expenses of Emigrants in		Cape Palmas Packet,	1,140 58
Africa,	15,199 65	Colonial Agency in Africa,	459 06
Public Improvements in Af-		Samuel Bayard,	8 00
rica,	18,060 31	John Boardley,	194 94
Expenses of Agency House in		George R. McGill,	100 00
Africa,	2,247 29	John Easter, of Jno.	12 19
Contingent Expenses in Africa,	6,531 79	State Fund,	86,139 91
Individual accounts in Africa,	2,597 61	Rev. I. A. Easter,	32 30
Harmony Expedition,	872 69½	Bills Payable,	4,113 91
Savings' Bank of Baltimore,	100 00	Contributions,	16,662 47
Fortune Expedition,	1,331 41	George R. Vickers & Co.	75 00
Financier Expedition,	620 98	Robert Mickle, Treasurer.	19 13
Niobe Expedition, 1st,	1,120 00		
Colonization Journal,	2,304 07		
American Colonization Soc'ty,	1 80		
Ezekiel Harrington,	71 41		
John B. Russwurm,	4,086 93		
Samuel F. McGill,	755 00		
Prot. Ep. Board of Missions,	28 01		
Mrs. E. H. Tubman,	347 15		
Military Stores in Africa,	1,617 37		
Niobe Expedition, 2d,	2,654 89		
Rev. Thomas C. Thornton,	35 00		
Rev. John M. Roberts,	14 00		
Joshua Stewart,	25 00		
Dr. R. McDowall,	105 00		
Oberon Expedition,	1,751 06		
Government Farm, at Mount			
Tubman,	2,130 25		
John H. Kennard,	493 58		
Martin & Mathers,	1 50		
Ladies' Society,	94 58		
Public Farm at Cape Palmas,	4,298 22		
Colonial School,	452 82		
Boxer Expedition,	599 37		
Discount and Interest,	454 13		
Trafalgar Expedition,	1,480 44		
Boston & Price,	4 00		
Contingent Expenses in Am.	798 96		
Home Expenses,	17,289 83		
Paul F. Sansay,	15 00		
Harriet Expedition,	2,498 91		
Collection and outfit of Emi-			
grants,	5,133 79		
Charles B. Calvert,	49 12		
Rev. M. Macfarland,	100 00		
Dr. James Hall,	280 53		
	\$138,755 30		\$138,755 30

We have been repeatedly censured both by our personal friends, the friends of our cause, for filling up our last number entirely with the debates and acts of the Slave-Holders Convention, and for the neutral or non-committal character of our prefatory remarks. The advocates of the Convention claiming it as a right, that we should sanction measures of what character soever tending to increase the emigration of the free people of colour from Maryland. The opponents on the other hand call upon us to renounce and abjure all doings of the Convention, tending, in any degree, to curtail the rights of the coloured population, or render their residence in this country less desirable than at present. The abolitionists in the meantime declare, that we act in concert with the slave-holders, and that colonizationists themselves instigated not only the Slave-Holders Convention, but gave tone and character to its action. Now what does all this prove but that individually, and as the organ of the Colonization Society, we have pursued the right track, that we have fairly steered our bark amid the rocks and quicksands on either side. And what does it prove of the cause of colonization itself, thus to receive the censure and crimination of the ultraists of all parties? Why only this, that colonization is the true course, the only ground on which all can meet, the only mode by which good can be effected to the people of colour, consistent with the present constitution of society and the guaranteed rights of the citizens of the slave-holding states,—the only mode by which a great and threatening evil can be stayed and averted.

With the various conflicting interests of this state or the Union, with sects or parties, political or religious, colonization has nothing to do. In principle it asks nothing, it takes no hue from any or from all. It contains within itself all the elements of a great, a glorious cause, and from its own intrinsic merits, and from that alone it claims the good will and favour of all good men, all friends of the *human* race, whether of African or of European descent. If in the prosecution of its legitimate objects, colonization favours the views or executes the purpose of any particular body of men; it argues not that it swerves from its true course if by removing the coloured population of the state, great political good is accomplished, it follows not that the Colonization Society is a political association—if the condition of the Americo-African emigrant is materially improved by his removal to a land of freedom, the colonizationist is not necessarily an abolitionist, a disunionist, or an amalgamationist—if in the planting of the colony on the Coast of Africa, the facilities for the success of missionary operations are greatly increased, if the colonists themselves prove ever practical teachers and preachers of civilization and the gospel, the Colonization Society is not, therefore, essentially and wholly an association for the support of missions in Africa. All these are but the necessary beneficial results of the great scheme of colonization, whose creed has ever been, 'to remove the free man of colour with his own consent to the Coast of Africa,' thereby effecting the greatest possible good to three distinct classes of men, viz: the white American citizen, the Africo-American, and the native African.

The last number of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, edited by Mrs. L. M. Child, and devoted to the interest of the Garrison school abolitionism, contains a letter from a correspondent who had attended a state convention of the Liberty Party or Political Party Abolitionists at Peterborough, New York; from which the following is an extract. As to its *electrifying* the country, as the writer seems to think, we very much doubt. It will only astonish, inasmuch as it is an honest confession by the abolitionists of what they intend to do. Hitherto they have fought under false colours, they have professed through their various organs of communication, their newspapers, their reports, and it has again and again been asserted by their friends in Congress, that they *only* address themselves in the language of *kindness* and *christian fellowship* to the *master*, and disclaim all interference or communication with the slave; while it has been well known to all, that they have sought out every avenue by which they could directly or indirectly communicate with and influence the slave.

We consider the adoption of the address as a mere *ruse*—the making a virtue of necessity—a declaration of what every body does already or must soon know.

‘But what struck me more than any other measure adopted by the convention, was an ‘Address to the Slaves of the United States,’ written and presented by Gerrit Smith. It commenced with a confession that abolitionists had done wrong, in disavowing an intention to communicate directly with the slaves, and professing to operate upon the minds of the masters alone. The slaves, it was said, had a right to all the words of advice and consolation which their friends could give them; and to deny this, was virtually to admit that slavery was a legitimate institution, which created rights in the master and destroyed those of the slave. The address proceeded to inform the slaves of what abolitionists were doing for them, and to advise them what they should do, and what they should not do for themselves. It advised them all to run away the first favourable opportunity; and, on their flight, to take, in the free as well as the slave states, any boat, horse, food, or clothing, which might be absolutely necessary to enable them to escape; and to feel no more compunction for so doing, than the drowning man would for seizing the plank that floated in his way! It also advised the friends of the slaves at the South to furnish them with pocket compasses, and matches to strike a light, so that they might know how to steer their course, when it was too dark to see the North star! The address will be published, and cannot fail to electrify the country.

‘The convention solemnly resolved never to aid the South in quelling an insurrection of slaves.’

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Great Britain has entered into a treaty with King Pepple, a black prince, of the Bonny dominions, Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade. Her Majesty Queen Victoria is to pay His Majesty King Pepple ten thousand dollars per annum for five years, for signing this treaty. Truly Great Britain is a philanthropic nation to give fifty thousand silver dollars to a black prince for kindly ceasing to send his own kith and kin into slavery, whilst so many thousand inhabitants of the ‘Sea-Girt Isle,’ are starving for an ounce of bread!—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CAPE PALMAS PACKET.

It will be noticed by referring to the resolutions passed at the annual meeting, that the subject of the Cape Palmas packet has again been urged upon the attention of the public, and that the importance of the measure fully appreciated by that meeting. This project was first started about three years since, and a considerable amount of money was then obtained by the Agent in several counties for this purpose. Upon the death of the Home Agent, the Rev. Mr. Easter, the travelling agent, the Rev. Mr. Kennard, was necessarily called home to attend to the office duties, and further action upon this object was for a time suspended. In the June Convention the subject was again brought up and met with the cordial approbation of all its members, and was urged as the most important of all measures connected with the cause. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention, the travelling agent proceeded to Anne Arundel, Calvert, and Prince George's counties, and was very successful in obtaining subscriptions, so that now, the whole amount contributed and subscribed amounts to about four thousand dollars.

The Board of Managers feel that circumstances beyond their control have obliged them to disappoint those who have heretofore liberally subscribed for the packet in not having it completed ere this late period. They have now, however, determined, that with the blessing of God, the vessel shall be contracted for the approaching spring, and shall be ready to carry out the fall expedition. And to be able to do this with safety it is proposed to make a strong appeal to the liberality and philanthropy of the citizens of Baltimore. A public meeting has been determined upon which will be addressed by the Rev. R. R. Gurly, the long tried and able Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who for years, has been the main pillar of the cause throughout the United States; and we cannot but hope, that when the subject becomes well understood—when the immense advantages which must succeed to the measure shall be fully known—in fact, when its absolute necessity is declared, the call for assistance will be most promptly and efficiently responded to by the citizens of Baltimore.

THE O'CONNELL AND FATHER MATHEW CIRCULAR.—We have seldom witnessed a more signal failure of a supposed to be well-planned scheme, than that of sending over the famous circular with its 50,000 signatures, to incite the Irish of this country to join the seditionists in their efforts to abolish the union of these states. The scheme was gotten up evidently without a full knowledge of the state of things on this side of the Atlantic. Nothing could be a greater abomination to the Irish emigrant than to be connected in any manner or have any thing to do with the coloured race. They have an instinctive horror of any thing of the kind. The Swiss, French, Germans, or in fact any other European nation, will labour, eat and drink with the respectable coloured men; but the Irish never! They are even more averse to any association of the kind than the native American of the free states. This was a useless move, and much time in the game was lost by it.

MALGAMATION.—The recent attack of a black man upon the conductor of one of the Massachusetts rail roads, with a Spanish clasp-knife, for putting him into a separate car from the whites, is one of the fruits of modern abolitionism; it shews conclusively *when* amalgamation, a blending or co-mingling of the blood will take place in the northern states—not till it flows from the bodies of both races.

SUBSCRIPTIONS OBTAINED BY MR. KENNARD TOWARDS BUILDING
THE CAPE PALMAS PACKET, IN THE COUNTIES OF PRINCE
GEORGES, CALVERT, AND ANNE ARUNDEL.

Thomas Duckett,	\$ 20	Charles Duval,	\$ 5	Samuel Y. Dorsey,	\$ 5
H. C. Scott,	15	W. W. W. Bowie,	10	N. Duke,	10
Mrs. H. C. Scott,	5	Charles B. Calvert,	50	Y. J. Hance,	10
Thomas F. Bowie,	20	Z. Berry, jr.	50	A. R. Sollers,	10
Wm. H. Tuck,	20	M. Warring,	20	Joshua Morsell,	5
John Hodges,	10	J. E. Berry,	10	Richard Hance,	5
R. C. Bowie,	20	Joseph A. Turner,	20	E. Freeland,	5
Samuel Sprigg,	5			Isaac Bowen,	5
Notley Young,	10	CALVERT COUNTY.		John Hutchings,	5
John Mitchell,	10			Benjamin Grey,	5
Samuel Peach,	5	John Parran,	\$ 20	S. H. Barber,	5
Wm. D. Bowie,	10	A. Somerville,	10	Dr. McDaniel,	5
Richard Mulliken,	10	Thomas J. Hillen,	10	J. A. D. Dalrymple,	5
Grafton Tyler,	10	Joseph T. Willson,	5	Hickman Harris,	5
M. T. Sands,	5	L. Weems,	5	Benjamin Williams,	5
Wm. J. Berry,	10	Richard P. Breder,	5	John Leitch,	10
Benjamin Lee,	20	Nathaniel Dare,	5	Benj. Harrison,	10
Charles Bowie,	5	George Peterson,	5	Theodore Hodgkin,	10
Henry Hilliary,	5	N. D. Sollers,	5	Benjamin Leache,	5
James Harper,	5	John A. Sedwick,	5	James Harrison,	5
Philip Chew,	5	John Browne,	5		
Benjamin Duvall,	5	Joseph Griffin,	5	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.	
R. Humphrey,	5	James Sedwick,	5	F. B. Smith,	\$ 50
R. D. Sewall,	20	George W. Dorsey,	5	James Morsell,	20
Baruch Mulliken,	5	James T. Wall,	2	John P. Wallis,	20
Robert W. Bowie,	50	Jacob Breder,	2	Mrs. A. Sparrow,	10
Robert Ghiselen,	25	John Hooper,	2	Hommond Stewart,	10
Edward L. Perre,	25	Wm. B. Willson,	2	Charles Higgins,	5
Hugh Perre,	15	John M. Williams,	5	Joseph Stevens,	5
Rev. S. C. Kerr,	10	Wm. D. Grey,	5	George W. Dowell,	5
G. W. Bowie,	5	James Bond,	5	Thomas B. Gibbins,	5
F. E. Mudd,	5	Joseph Richardson,	5	Robert Plummer,	5
Joseph N. Baden,	5	Capt. Jno. Hance,	6	Thomas Lane,	5
Thomas Ridgway,	1	Uriah Saville,	5	Zach. House,	5
H. D. Halton,	50	John Beckett,	10	Francis Stevens,	5
Col. Jenkins,	10	Richard Beckett,	10	Wm. Webb,	5
B. J. Semtaes,	5	Robert Harrison of R.	5	Elijah Stallings,	5
Thomas C. Lyles,	5	Levin Stanforth,	5	James C. Mackle,	5
John Claggett,	5	James Hooper,	5	Joseph Blake,	10
A. Tolson,	5	George H. Willson,	10	Henry Hanbut,	10
George Tolson,	5	Samuel Essex,	5	Thomas Chew,	5
Wm. Tolson,	5	Benj. S. Ireland,	5	Dr. J. Robertson,	5
Charles Middleton,	5	Benj. Morsell,	5	T. B. Robertson,	25
W. Hilliary,	10	Wm. R. Johnson,	5	J. Blake, jr.	5
George W. Duvall,	5	J. G. Alnutt,	10	Dr. T. Blake,	5
R. G. Cross,	5	Richard Roberts,	5	R. Sunderland,	5

✂ All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to DR. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

